

The problem of hemihomonyms and the on-line hemihomonyms database (*HHDB*)

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Abstract

Hemihomonyms (same nomina which are used for taxa from different nomenclature jurisdictions) are an overlooked but genuine nuisance in biological nomenclature. We compiled the first list of hemihomonyms for nomina in bacteriological, botanical and zoological nomenclatures and prepared an on-line database, the “Hemihomonym database” or *HHDB* (<<http://herba.msu.ru/shipunov/os/homonyms/index.php>>). *HHDB* now includes 1164 nomina, including 12 triple hemihomonyms. A simple suffix-based solution (like “*Oenanthe* (z)” for *Oenanthe* in zoology) could be used in case of hemihomonymy. More effort should be afforded towards the resolution of long-standing nomenclature confusing situations such as hemihomonymy, including regarding the nomina of higher taxa, nomina of intermediate ranks and ambiregional nomina.

Keywords: hemihomonyms, homonyms, biological nomenclature, databases

Introduction

If a scientific name or nomen is used for more than one species, genus or other taxon, this nomen is considered to be a homonym. The common opinion is that homonyms are invalid in biological nomenclature. However, historical development of biological taxonomy led to the establishment of different Codes of nomenclature. Homonyms are “illegal” within every Code (i.e., “incorrect” in botanical nomenclature, “invalid” in zoological nomenclature” or “inadequate” according to the terminology of Dubois 2011b), but what happens if the nomina in question are under the jurisdiction of different Codes? This situation is not regulated by any Rules and therefore the same nomina for different taxa are not homonyms in the strict sense. Starobogatov (1991) proposed the term “hemihomym” for such situations. Hemihomonyms (like the plant generic nomen *Oenanthe* and the bird generic nomen *Oenanthe*) are often considered as nomenclatural curiosities which probably was the right approach in previous centuries. *The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Anonymous 1999) simply states that “*The name of an animal taxon identical with the name of a taxon which has never been treated as animal is not a homonym for the purposes of zoological nomenclature*”. However, contemporary large-scale databases and search engines revive the problem of hemihomonyms. The simple experiment with Google image search for *Oenanthe* will immediately show the problem: whereas scientific names are often considered to be unique identifiers, the hemihomonyms will spoil the result: the user will retrieve images for both the plant and the bird. Therefore, as long as hemihomonyms exist, and the result of such a search is not unambiguous, we cannot achieve the ultimate goal of nomenclature, i.e., a one-to-one relation between nomen and taxon. In large databases, hemihomonyms will not only hamper the effectiveness of the system, but could also be misleading. Computer-based tools do not

“understand” the jurisdictions of the Codes, so any database which contains nomina from different Codes will always be a potential “security hole”. Databases like *USDA Plant*, *IPNI* or *Index Fungorum* become now commonly used scientific tools, and without a hemihomonyms check, they may be a source of mistakes similar to well-known cases related with the use of office software (Zeeberg *et al.* 2004).

The level of hemihomonyms knowledge is, however, surprisingly small. Before this work, nobody knew the number of hemihomonyms or even its order of magnitude, and no published list of hemihomonyms did exist. This could have the same reason as the existence of hemihomonyms themselves: interdisciplinary researches employing many nomina following different Codes are still rare. Nevertheless, I am almost positive that, as these investigations will become more common in the near future, the problem of hemihomonyms should be solved as soon as possible.

It is worth mentioning here that Codes like those of nomenclature of bacteria (Lapage *et al.* 1992), animals (Anonymous 1999) and plants and fungi (McNeill *et al.* 2006) have slightly different approaches regarding “normal” homonyms. For example, the zoological Code distinguishes between primary and secondary homonyms, and also strictly regulates the use of similarly spelled nomina in some cases (“parahomonyms”). This Code regulates only nomina up to the level of superfamily, which means that nomina of higher taxa (e.g., orders and classes) may in theory be “legal” homonyms. Among different Codes, the bacteriological one has probably the most advanced approach saying that “*The name should not be a later homonym of a previously validly published name of an alga, bacterium, fungus, protozoan, or virus...*” This has, however, only limited consequences since other Codes do not do the same, and even the bacteriological Code does not consider the nomina of higher plants or animals.

The idea of making a single Code for all biological nomina (the “*BioCode*”) have a tough history. The most recent proposal (Greuter *et al.* 2011) does not deal with hemihomonyms, but if the *BioCode* was to be finally implemented, clarification of hemihomonyms would become unavoidable. Instead of a published text, the future *BioCode* could also become an overlaying Web service maintaining all Codes’ Rules together (Shipunov *et al.* 2009), and in this case the service will need a hemihomonyms database.

Materials and methods

The starting list of nomina was compiled from different and unequal sources: the *Catalogue of Life 2008 Checklist* (Bisby *et al.* 2008), the *Wikispecies List of Valid Homonyms* (Anonymous 2009b), the *Taxacom archives* (Anonymous 2009a) and a variety of personal communications and individual submissions directly to me.

All lists were normalized: converted to comma separated text format with standardized columns (nomen, ancestry, rank, source and ID) and merged. For merging, a specific R (Anonymous 2011) program was written. The database itself uses flat text file as a data source, PHP interface to the flat list plus DataTables JavaScript application (<<http://datatables.net/index>>), which produces the spreadsheet-like output interface. There is also a simple submission page which accepts comments from users, and rudimentary API allowing the checking of single nomina with two possible answers (“yes” if the nomen is in the database, and “no” if it is not).

We also found that several large name databases like *CU*STAR* (<<http://starcentral.mbl.edu>>) or *GNI* (<<http://www.globalnames.org/GNI>>) were not simple to analyze, probably due to the vast amount of misspellings listed. These databases were not used for the primary list.

Nevertheless, since not all reliable nomen sources were analyzed, we cannot be sure that our database is complete. If a nomen is not in the database, there still is a possibility that it may be a hemihomonym. Another approach to the hemihomonymy problem is now being implemented in *IRMNG* (<<http://www.cmar.csiro.au/datacentre/irmng/homonyms.htm>>).

Results

As for 1st August 2011, the “Hemihomonym database” (*HHDB*; <<http://herba.msu.ru/shipunov/os/homonyms/index.php>>; mirror: <<http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/os/homonyms/index.php>>) has 1164 nomina. Most hemihomonyms are results of clashes between the botanical and zoological Codes (1113 nomina, i.e. 96 %), and much less are between bacteriological and botanical nomina and between zoological and bacteriological nomina (8 nomina, i.e. 1 % and 31 nomina, i.e. 3 %, respectively). Twelve nomina (1 %) are triple hemihomonyms.

The shortened variant of *HHDB* including only nomina is given here in Table 1. On the Web site, it is also possible to retrieve so-called “ancestry”, i.e., the data about the taxonomical position of the nominal taxon.

Discussion

Since the hemihomonym database is now established, it is possible to identify the situations of hemihomonymy between the three Codes considered. In order to avoid ambiguity, I propose here that whenever a nomen is a hemihomonym, it should be followed with a postfix “(b)”, “(p)” or “(z)” for nomina covered by the bacteriological, botanical and zoological Codes of nomenclature, respectively. To check the possibility of being a hemihomonym, one could use Table 1, the main Web page of *HHDB*, or the proposed *API* (<<http://herba.msu.ru/shipunov/os/homonyms/index.php>>).

A few additional situations which may cause ambiguity in nomenclatural research are not yet resolved:

(1) Nomina of higher taxa. This is an “Achilles heel” of modern nomenclature. Multiple efforts were done towards a resolving of higher taxa problem, rule- or database-based (Reveal 2008; Shipunov 2009; Kluge, 2010 and his earlier Russian publications; Dubois, 2011a and his other publications) but the current Codes still almost completely ignore the problem.

(2) Nomina of “intermediate levels” of nomenclatural hierarchy. It is common for most databases and sometimes even monographs to skip tribal, section or other levels intermediate between the “main” ones. This is often considered as a fundamental problem for all rank-based nomenclature (R. Olmstead, pers. comm.). As a result, we simply do not know how many homonyms are hidden here.

(3) The nomen could be an “unstable” hemihomonym if it is unclear which Code should be used for it (“ambiregnal names”; see Patterson 1991). Many protists’ nomina are ambiregnal.

(4) Three other Codes of nomenclature exist which may also contain hemihomonyms: the Codes for viruses (Anonymous 2002) and cultivated plants (Brickell *et al.* 2009; it does not control nomenclature at the generic level), and the *PhyloCode* (Cantino & de Queiroz 2010; it is not an officially recognized Code). The nomina recognized under these Codes may later be added to the *HHDB*.

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TABLE 1. Hemihomonyms from realms of three main codes of nomenclature (according to HHDB, last accessed 1st August 2011).

TABLE 1. (continued).

	Diphylaria	Galeata
Cyanopsis	Cyanopsis	Galeopis
Cybebas	Cybebas	Galleria
Cyclogramma	Cyclogramma	Gambelia
Cyclophora	Cyclophora	Ganomea
Cyclorhiza	Cyclorhiza	Gatty
Cynia	Cynia	Gaudichaudia
Cynodon	Cynodon	Gauisia
Cyrtophora	Cyrtophora	Gemmella
Cyrtopsis	Cyrtopsis	Genea
Cytrosia	Cytrosia	Gentingia
Cystophora	Cystophora	Geococcus
Dactylium	Dactylium	Gesneria
Dactylianthus	Dactylianthus	Gilia
Dalilla	Dalilla	Gillesia
Dallonia	Dallonia	Giraudia
Danea	Danea	Glaucidium
Darlingtonia	Darlingtonia	Glaucocera
Dasyuspogon	Dasyuspogon	Glymma
Davidsonia	Davidsonia	Glymphis
Davidsonia	Davidsonia	Glymopholis
Decania	Decania	Goettstasia
Deckenia	Deckenia	Goldmania
Decodon	Decodon	Gomphus
Dendopermon	Dendopermon	Gonicodoma
Desmanthus	Desmanthus	Goodia
Desmodocus	Desmodocus	Gordonia
Desmonema	Desmonema	Gordonia
Devillea	Devillea	Gouania
Diabole	Diabole	Gouldia
Diadema	Diadema	Graellsia
Dianema	Dianema	Grahamia
Diascia	Diascia	Graphis
Distochla	Distochla	Graptium
Diastema	Diastema	Grayia
Diblemna	Diblemna	Gronovia
Dicætophora	Dicætophora	Grestia
Dicanella	Dicanella	Gundlachia
Dicranophora	Dicranophora	Gustavia
Dicyonella	Dicyonella	Gyptis
Dicyonia	Dicyonia	Hahnania
Didymocystis	Didymocystis	Halocharis
Digaria	Digaria	Halococcus
Diphius	Diphius	Halopteris
Dinema	Dinema	Hamadryas
Dinetus	Dinetus	Hamigera
Dionaea	Dionaea	Harburgia
Dioxys	Dioxys	Hancocca
Diphyses	Diphyses	Hannonia
Diplosoma	Diplosoma	Haplolytum
Diplostaxis	Diplostaxis	Haploporus
Diplobrops	Diplobrops	Hareya
Dipura	Dipura	Harpella
Drina	Drina	Hartisia
Discina	Discina	Harrisonia
Discophora	Discophora	Hatschbushia
Discus	Discus	Haworthia
Dispira	Dispira	Hensenia
Ditaxis	Ditaxis	Hemitrichia
Diurus	Diurus	Hemimima
Donax	Donax	Hendersonia
Dorcadion	Dorcadion	Henrya
Doryphora	Doryphora	Heptacista
Dracaena	Dracaena	Herberbia
Drosophila	Drosophila	Herminia
Drummondia	Drummondia	Herminia
Drys	Drys	Heterococcus
Drymonia	Drymonia	Heteropogon
Drymophilä	Drymophilä	Hibbertia
Dugesia	Dugesia	Hildebrandtia
Durbaria	Durbaria	Hildegardeia
Duplicaria	Duplicaria	Hilla
Dupontia	Dupontia	Hilarella

	Dipsaria	Galeata
Echinacea	Echinaria	Galeopis
Echinaria	Echinaria	Galleria
Echinella	Echinella	Gambelia
Echinops	Echinops	Ganomea
Edgaria	Edgaria	Gatty
Edwardsiella	Edwardsiella	Gaudichaudia
Eisenia	Eisenia	Gauisia
Elachista	Elachista	Gemmella
Elegia	Elegia	Genea
Eminia	Eminia	Gentingia
Enallagma	Enallagma	Geococcus
Encalypta	Encalypta	Gesneria
Endotrichella	Endotrichella	Gesneria
Engelhardtia	Engelhardtia	Gilia
Ensifera	Ensifera	Gillesia
Entargogon	Entargogon	Giraudia
Entomopha	Entomopha	Glaucidium
Epheles	Epheles	Glaucocera
Ephemerida	Ephemerida	Glymma
Ephemeridea	Ephemeridea	Glymphis
Ephemeris	Ephemeris	Glymopholis
Ephemeris	Ephemeris	Gnephelia
Ephemeris	Ephemeris	Gomphus
Ephemeris	Ephemeris	Gomphus
Ephippia	Ephippia	Goniodoma
Eratia	Eratia	Goodia
Eremaea	Eremaea	Gordonia
Eremochæris	Eremochæris	Gordonia
Eremophilis	Eremophilis	Gouania
Erianthus	Erianthus	Gouinia
Erika	Erika	Graellsia
Erikssonia	Erikssonia	Grahamia
Eriothrix	Eriothrix	Graphis
Eriothrix	Eriothrix	Graptium
Eruca	Eruca	Grayia
Erycina	Erycina	Gronovia
Esenbeckia	Esenbeckia	Grestia
Esmeralda	Esmeralda	Gundlachia
Eucharis	Eucharis	Gustavia
Eucasta	Eucasta	Gyptis
Eudistoma	Eudistoma	Hahnania
Eulalia	Eulalia	Halochains
Eupetia	Eupetia	Halococcus
Eunabidus	Eunabidus	Halopteris
Eurniale	Eurniale	Hamadryas
Eurybia	Eurybia	Hamigera
Euryomma	Euryomma	Hamibia
Eutaxia	Eutaxia	Hanburia
Everardia	Everardia	Hancocca
Eversmannia	Eversmannia	Hannonia
Falcaria	Falcaria	Haplolytum
Fallada	Fallada	Haploporus
Faurea	Faurea	Hareya
Fauleria	Fauleria	Harpella
Feltonaea	Feltonaea	Hartisia
Fennelia	Fennelia	Harrisonia
Fergusonia	Fergusonia	Hatschbushia
Ficus	Ficus	Haworthia
Floria	Floria	Hensenia
Fischeria	Fischeria	Hemitrichia
Fissurina	Fissurina	Hemimima
Fitchia	Fitchia	Hendersonia
Flinella	Flinella	Henrya
Fluminicola	Fluminicola	Heptacista
Fortunella	Fortunella	Herberbia
Fosterella	Fosterella	Herminia
Fidecilia	Fidecilia	Heterococcus
Fritillaria	Fritillaria	Heteropogon
Funaria	Funaria	Hibbertia
Furcula	Furcula	Hildebrandtia
Furia	Furia	Hildegardeia
Furnariidae	Furnariidae	Hilla
Gammaria	Gammaria	Hilarella
Galeana	Galeana	Hilarella

	Hintonia	Galeata
Hoffmannia	Hoffmannia	Galeopis
Hombertia	Hombertia	Galleria
Homiella	Homiella	Gambelia
Hopcedium	Hopcedium	Ganomea
Homoedathrix	Homoedathrix	Gatty
Hoplophilus	Hoplophilus	Gaudichaudia
Hoplokinia	Hoplokinia	Gauisia
Hosseusia	Hosseusia	Gemmella
Houstonia	Houstonia	Genea
Hovea	Hovea	Gentingia
Huberia	Huberia	Geococcus
Hudsonia	Hudsonia	Gesneria
Humbertia	Humbertia	Gilia
Hypocaryne	Hypocaryne	Gillesia
Hymenocephalus	Hymenocephalus	Giraudia
Hymenoclea	Hymenoclea	Glaucidium
Hymenoclepis	Hymenoclepis	Glaucocera
Hypaaene	Hypaaene	Glymma
Hypobroma	Hypobroma	Glymphis
Hypsophis	Hypsophis	Glymopholis
Hystrichophora	Hystrichophora	Gnephelia
Hystrix	Hystrix	Gordonia
Inosciera	Inosciera	Gouinia
Inezia	Inezia	Goulia
Inga	Inga	Graellsia
Inognia	Inognia	Grahamia
Iris	Iris	Graphis
Ianthus	Ianthus	Graptium
Isla	Isla	Grayia
Isothea	Isothea	Gronovia
Isotoma	Isotoma	Grestia
Iva	Iva	Gundlachia
Jacksonia	Jacksonia	Gustavia
Jacobia	Jacobia	Gyptis
Jaliscoa	Jaliscoa	Gymnia
Janea	Janea	Gundlachia
Janetia	Janetia	Gustavia
Janusia	Janusia	Gyptis
Jeffersonia	Jeffersonia	Hahnania
Johnsonella	Johnsonella	Halochains
Jonesia	Jonesia	Halocharis
Jubula	Jubula	Hanburia
Kanaloa	Kanaloa	Haplolytum
Karschia	Karschia	Haploporus
Kelerstania	Kelerstania	Hareya
Kelleria	Kelleria	Harpella
Kingelia	Kingelia	Hartisia
Klossia	Klossia	Harrisonia
Knighthia	Knighthia	Hatschbushia
Kochia	Kochia	Haworthia
Kraussia	Kraussia	Hemitrichia
Kunea	Kunea	Hemimima
Kurzia	Kurzia	Hendersonia
Ladymania	Ladymania	Hensenia
Lactarius	Lactarius	Hemitrichia
Lædia	Lædia	Hemimima
Læliopsis	Læliopsis	Hemimima
Lagurus	Lagurus	Heterococcus
Lamia	Lamia	Heteropogon
Lancea	Lancea	Hibbertia
Laniaria	Laniaria	Hildebrandtia
Lapidaria	Lapidaria	Hildegardeia
Lasia	Lasia	Hilla
Lasiurus	Lasiurus	Hilarella
Lauterborniella	Lauterborniella	Hilarella

TABLE 1. (continued).

<i>Peronia</i>	<i>Petrolia</i>	<i>Petrolia</i>
<i>Perois</i>	<i>Petalidium</i>	<i>Petalidium</i>
<i>Petrolia</i>	<i>Petromannia</i>	<i>Petromannia</i>
<i>Peltia</i>	<i>Phaeoneropsis</i>	<i>Phaeoneropsis</i>
<i>Phania</i>	<i>Phania</i>	<i>Phania</i>
<i>Phanus</i>	<i>Phanus</i>	<i>Phanus</i>
<i>Phaseolus</i>	<i>Phaseolus</i>	<i>Phaseolus</i>
<i>Philippia</i>	<i>Philippia</i>	<i>Philippia</i>
<i>Philipsia</i>	<i>Philipsia</i>	<i>Philipsia</i>
<i>Philyra</i>	<i>Philyra</i>	<i>Philyra</i>
<i>Phigis</i>	<i>Phigis</i>	<i>Phigis</i>
<i>Phoebe</i>	<i>Phoebe</i>	<i>Phoebe</i>
<i>Pholidota</i>	<i>Pholidota</i>	<i>Pholidota</i>
<i>Phoinix</i>	<i>Phoinix</i>	<i>Phoinix</i>
<i>Phryneia</i>	<i>Phryneia</i>	<i>Phryneia</i>
<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>Phyllanthus</i>
<i>Phyllodocae</i>	<i>Phyllodocae</i>	<i>Phyllodocae</i>
<i>Phyllodon</i>	<i>Phyllodon</i>	<i>Phyllodroma</i>
<i>Phyllophaga</i>	<i>Phyllophaga</i>	<i>Phyllophaga</i>
<i>Phylloporia</i>	<i>Phylloporia</i>	<i>Phylloporia</i>
<i>Picconia</i>	<i>Picconia</i>	<i>Picconia</i>
<i>Piers</i>	<i>Piers</i>	<i>Piers</i>
<i>Pileolaria</i>	<i>Pileolaria</i>	<i>Pileolaria</i>
<i>Pilophorus</i>	<i>Pilophorus</i>	<i>Pilophorus</i>
<i>Pindara</i>	<i>Pindara</i>	<i>Pindara</i>
<i>Pintoi</i>	<i>Pintoi</i>	<i>Pintoi</i>
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>Pinus</i>
<i>Placosoma</i>	<i>Placosoma</i>	<i>Placosoma</i>
<i>Plagiomma</i>	<i>Plagiomma</i>	<i>Plagiomma</i>
<i>Plagiopus</i>	<i>Plagiopus</i>	<i>Plagiopus</i>
<i>Planella</i>	<i>Planella</i>	<i>Planella</i>
<i>Platynemia</i>	<i>Platycamius</i>	<i>Platymenia</i>
<i>Platycamius</i>	<i>Platycamius</i>	<i>Platycamius</i>
<i>Platylotus</i>	<i>Platylotus</i>	<i>Platylotus</i>
<i>Platynta</i>	<i>Platynta</i>	<i>Platynta</i>
<i>Plaucera</i>	<i>Plaucera</i>	<i>Plaucera</i>
<i>Plautopsis</i>	<i>Plautopsis</i>	<i>Plautopsis</i>
<i>Piatia</i>	<i>Piatia</i>	<i>Piatia</i>
<i>Plumbago</i>	<i>Plumbago</i>	<i>Plumbago</i>
<i>Plutarchia</i>	<i>Plutarchia</i>	<i>Plutarchia</i>
<i>Podaesia</i>	<i>Podaesia</i>	<i>Podaesia</i>
<i>Pogonophora</i>	<i>Pogonophora</i>	<i>Pogonophora</i>
<i>Polygonia</i>	<i>Polygonia</i>	<i>Polygonia</i>
<i>Polla</i>	<i>Polla</i>	<i>Polla</i>
<i>Poicheila</i>	<i>Poicheila</i>	<i>Poicheila</i>
<i>Polyips</i>	<i>Polyips</i>	<i>Polyips</i>
<i>Polymera</i>	<i>Polymera</i>	<i>Polymera</i>
<i>Polyphyga</i>	<i>Polyphyga</i>	<i>Polyphyga</i>
<i>Polyodium</i>	<i>Polyodium</i>	<i>Polyodium</i>
<i>Polygon</i>	<i>Polygon</i>	<i>Polygon</i>
<i>Polyistitus</i>	<i>Polyistitus</i>	<i>Polyistitus</i>
<i>Polyta</i>	<i>Polyta</i>	<i>Polyta</i>
<i>Ponera</i>	<i>Ponera</i>	<i>Ponera</i>
<i>Pontogenia</i>	<i>Pontogenia</i>	<i>Pontogenia</i>
<i>Porella</i>	<i>Porella</i>	<i>Porella</i>
<i>Poria</i>	<i>Poria</i>	<i>Poria</i>
<i>Poropax</i>	<i>Poropax</i>	<i>Poropax</i>
<i>Portentaria</i>	<i>Portentaria</i>	<i>Portentaria</i>
<i>Potsia</i>	<i>Potsia</i>	<i>Potsia</i>
<i>Poulsenia</i>	<i>Poulsenia</i>	<i>Poulsenia</i>
<i>Præussia</i>	<i>Præussia</i>	<i>Præussia</i>
<i>Prionodon</i>	<i>Prionodon</i>	<i>Prionodon</i>
<i>Pritchardia</i>	<i>Pritchardia</i>	<i>Pritchardia</i>
<i>Proboscidea</i>	<i>Proboscidea</i>	<i>Proboscidea</i>
<i>Procis</i>	<i>Procis</i>	<i>Procis</i>
<i>Protemona</i>	<i>Protemona</i>	<i>Protemona</i>
<i>Proteus</i>	<i>Proteus</i>	<i>Proteus</i>

TABLE 1. (continued).

<i>Stenia</i>	<i>Stenocercus</i>
<i>Stenocercus</i>	<i>Stenodactylus</i>
<i>Stenorhina</i>	<i>Stenorhina</i>
<i>Stenonotum</i>	<i>Stenostomum</i>
<i>Stenopeltis</i>	<i>Stenodactylidae</i>
<i>Stenopus</i>	<i>Stenodactylus</i>
<i>Stephanitis</i>	<i>Stephanitis</i>
<i>Stereochilus</i>	<i>Stereochilus</i>
<i>Stevensia</i>	<i>Stevensia</i>
<i>Sticta</i>	<i>Sticta</i>
<i>Stigmella</i>	<i>Stigmella</i>
<i>Stizzia</i>	<i>Stizzia</i>
<i>Strasseria</i>	<i>Strasseria</i>
<i>Strebla</i>	<i>Strebla</i>
<i>Sturmella</i>	<i>Sturmella</i>
<i>Sutareza</i>	<i>Sutareza</i>
<i>Sulammania</i>	<i>Sulammania</i>
<i>Symphonia</i>	<i>Symphonia</i>
<i>Symphillia</i>	<i>Symphillia</i>
<i>Sympisodon</i>	<i>Sympisodon</i>
<i>Synapta</i>	<i>Sympyta</i>
<i>Synaulisa</i>	<i>Synaulisa</i>
<i>Synapsis</i>	<i>Synapsis</i>
<i>Synbilosis</i>	<i>Synbilosis</i>
<i>Systemma</i>	<i>Systemma</i>
<i>Takakia</i>	<i>Takakia</i>
<i>Tabotia</i>	<i>Tabotia</i>
<i>Tamaria</i>	<i>Tamaria</i>
<i>Tandonia</i>	<i>Tandonia</i>
<i>Tapinella</i>	<i>Tapinella</i>
<i>Tarponia</i>	<i>Tarponia</i>
<i>Taxus</i>	<i>Taxus</i>
<i>Tayloria</i>	<i>Tayloria</i>
<i>Temnopteryx</i>	<i>Temnopteryx</i>
<i>Tetrabrachium</i>	<i>Tetrabrachium</i>
<i>Tetracone</i>	<i>Tetracone</i>
<i>Tetragonia</i>	<i>Tetragonia</i>
<i>Tetrapleura</i>	<i>Tetrapleura</i>
<i>Tetraploodon</i>	<i>Tetraploodon</i>
<i>Tetrasiphon</i>	<i>Tetrasiphon</i>
<i>Tetrotoma</i>	<i>Tetrotoma</i>
<i>Thalia</i>	<i>Thalia</i>
<i>Thalpophila</i>	<i>Thalpophila</i>
<i>Thelia</i>	<i>Thelia</i>
<i>Theria</i>	<i>Theria</i>
<i>Thesium</i>	<i>Thesium</i>
<i>Thespis</i>	<i>Thespis</i>
<i>Thymopsis</i>	<i>Thymopsis</i>
<i>Thymus</i>	<i>Thymus</i>
<i>Thyridium</i>	<i>Thyridium</i>
<i>Thysanophora</i>	<i>Thysanophora</i>
<i>Thyleia</i>	<i>Thyleia</i>
<i>Timmia</i>	<i>Timmia</i>
<i>Tinaea</i>	<i>Tinaea</i>
<i>Tocantinia</i>	<i>Tocantinia</i>
<i>Tortula</i>	<i>Tortula</i>
<i>Townsmania</i>	<i>Townsmania</i>
<i>Trabecula</i>	<i>Trabecula</i>
<i>Trachycysts</i>	<i>Trachycysts</i>
<i>Trachypus</i>	<i>Trachypus</i>
<i>Trachys</i>	<i>Trachys</i>
<i>Tachysphaera</i>	<i>Tachysphaera</i>
<i>Traubia</i>	<i>Traubia</i>
<i>Trematopilla</i>	<i>Trematopilla</i>
<i>Trichium</i>	<i>Trichium</i>
<i>Trichuridae</i>	<i>Trichuridae</i>
<i>Trichodesma</i>	<i>Trichodesma</i>
<i>Trichodon</i>	<i>Trichodon</i>

<i>Trichoneura</i>	<i>Trichopteratum</i>	<i>Trichopteryx</i>
<i>Tridens</i>	<i>Tridens</i>	<i>Tridens</i>
<i>Trigonaspinis</i>	<i>Trigonaspinis</i>	<i>Trigonidium</i>
<i>Trigonidium</i>	<i>Trigonidium</i>	<i>Trigonidium</i>
<i>Trinervia</i>	<i>Trinervia</i>	<i>Trinervia</i>
<i>Trinervia</i>	<i>Trinervia</i>	<i>Trinervia</i>
<i>Triocula</i>	<i>Triocula</i>	<i>Triocula</i>
<i>Triphora</i>	<i>Triphora</i>	<i>Triphora</i>
<i>Tristria</i>	<i>Tristria</i>	<i>Tristria</i>
<i>Trochus</i>	<i>Trochus</i>	<i>Trochus</i>
<i>Troiliella</i>	<i>Troiliella</i>	<i>Troiliella</i>
<i>Tropidia</i>	<i>Tropidia</i>	<i>Tropidia</i>
<i>Truncatella</i>	<i>Truncatella</i>	<i>Truncatella</i>
<i>Tuberculata</i>	<i>Tuberculata</i>	<i>Tuberculata</i>
<i>Turbinaria</i>	<i>Turbinaria</i>	<i>Turbinaria</i>
<i>Tydemania</i>	<i>Tydemania</i>	<i>Tydemania</i>
<i>Tytulus</i>	<i>Tytulus</i>	<i>Tytulus</i>
<i>Typha</i>	<i>Typha</i>	<i>Typha</i>
<i>Ufia</i>	<i>Ufia</i>	<i>Ufia</i>
<i>Ukraina</i>	<i>Ukraina</i>	<i>Ukraina</i>
<i>Urbana</i>	<i>Urbana</i>	<i>Urbana</i>
<i>Urecolina</i>	<i>Urecolina</i>	<i>Urecolina</i>
<i>Union</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Union</i>
<i>Unguena</i>	<i>Unguena</i>	<i>Unguena</i>
<i>Urvillea</i>	<i>Urvillea</i>	<i>Urvillea</i>
<i>Vadivila</i>	<i>Vadivila</i>	<i>Vadivila</i>
<i>Valonia</i>	<i>Valonia</i>	<i>Valonia</i>
<i>Vanhoefenia</i>	<i>Vanhoefenia</i>	<i>Vanhoefenia</i>
<i>Venturia</i>	<i>Venturia</i>	<i>Venturia</i>
<i>Vermicularia</i>	<i>Vermicularia</i>	<i>Vermicularia</i>
<i>Vesicularia</i>	<i>Vesicularia</i>	<i>Vesicularia</i>
<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Victoria</i>
<i>Vitalia</i>	<i>Vitalia</i>	<i>Vitalia</i>
<i>Viguierella</i>	<i>Viguierella</i>	<i>Viguierella</i>
<i>Vicia</i>	<i>Vicia</i>	<i>Vicia</i>
<i>Virginia</i>	<i>Virginia</i>	<i>Virginia</i>
<i>Vittia</i>	<i>Vittia</i>	<i>Vittia</i>
<i>Vossia</i>	<i>Vossia</i>	<i>Vossia</i>
<i>Waltonia</i>	<i>Waltonia</i>	<i>Waltonia</i>
<i>Wardia</i>	<i>Wardia</i>	<i>Wardia</i>
<i>Wenyingia</i>	<i>Wenyingia</i>	<i>Wenyingia</i>
<i>Werneria</i>	<i>Werneria</i>	<i>Werneria</i>
<i>Weymouthia</i>	<i>Weymouthia</i>	<i>Weymouthia</i>
<i>Willardia</i>	<i>Willardia</i>	<i>Willardia</i>
<i>Williamsonia</i>	<i>Williamsonia</i>	<i>Williamsonia</i>
<i>Wilsonia</i>	<i>Wilsonia</i>	<i>Wilsonia</i>
<i>Womerleyella</i>	<i>Womerleyella</i>	<i>Womerleyella</i>
<i>Woodfordia</i>	<i>Woodfordia</i>	<i>Woodfordia</i>
<i>Woodsia</i>	<i>Woodsia</i>	<i>Woodsia</i>
<i>Xenococcus</i>	<i>Xenococcus</i>	<i>Xenococcus</i>
<i>Xenus</i>	<i>Xenus</i>	<i>Xenus</i>
<i>Xeropityllum</i>	<i>Xeropityllum</i>	<i>Xeropityllum</i>
<i>Xizangia</i>	<i>Xizangia</i>	<i>Xizangia</i>
<i>Xyliscoccus</i>	<i>Xyliscoccus</i>	<i>Xyliscoccus</i>
<i>Xylorhiza</i>	<i>Xylorhiza</i>	<i>Xylorhiza</i>
<i>Yersinia</i>	<i>Yersinia</i>	<i>Yersinia</i>
<i>Yersinia</i>	<i>Yersinia</i>	<i>Yersinia</i>
<i>Zenkerella</i>	<i>Zenkerella</i>	<i>Zenkerella</i>
<i>Zeus</i>	<i>Zeus</i>	<i>Zeus</i>
<i>Zilia</i>	<i>Zilia</i>	<i>Zilia</i>
<i>Zonaria</i>	<i>Zonaria</i>	<i>Zonaria</i>

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